

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS. 3 cents per copy, 50 cents for six months, \$1.00 a year, postage paid.
Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office, 138 College street. Full advertising rates sent on application.
Accounts cannot be opened for subscriptions. Subscribers will please send with order. Names are not entered until payment is received, and all papers are stopped at the end of the time paid for.
Remittance at the risk of the subscriber unless made by registered letter, or by check or postal order payable to the publishers.
The date when the subscription expires is on the address-label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for resistance. No other receipt is sent unless requested. The receipt of the paper is a sufficient receipt for the first subscription.
When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Terms—\$1.00 a Year. In Advance.

BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

THE JAPANESE NOT SO HOSTILE.

Vermonters bob up in all parts of the world, but some people may be surprised to know that a son of the Green Mountain State is to a certain extent the power behind the Japanese throne, as regards international affairs. Henry W. Denison, advisor to the Japanese foreign office, who went to that country thirty-eight years ago as legal adviser to the government and subsequently gained recognition as one of the world's experts on international affairs and international law, came to the United States on his way to the Hague peace conference, and in all probability he came to test public opinion in relation to the much discussed San Francisco trouble.

According to Mr. Denison Japan is not a warlike spirit in the country. So far as I have heard, there is no thought of taking the Philippines. Japan doesn't want war with any country, certainly not with America. If some time in the future she should decide that she would like to own the Philippines, she will not try to take them by force. If Japan had any intention of seizing them, as an American citizen, would, of course, not stay where I am.

Mr. Denison announced that he had expressed a desire to retire at the conclusion of the Hague conference, but that he yielded to requests for him to return. He intends to retire, however, within a short time and return to America, the country of his birth, to "grow up with some new section of the country."

It is safe to say that when Mr. Denison returns to Japan he will be able to inform the government he represents that so far as the great mass of Americans are concerned there is no unfriendly, much less hostile, feeling toward the Japanese in this country. It has been asserted time and again that Mr. Denison has more influence with the real powers in Tokyo than any other one man, and his influence in this instance will unquestionably be counted on the side of continued friendship between Japan and the United States.

AN INDIAN NAME FOR MORRISVILLE LAKE.

A correspondent whose letter to the Morrisville New and Citizen has been quoted in the Free Press suggests the adoption of the name "Kumandaque" for

the new lake to be formed in Morrisville—as a euphonious Indian word of the Iroquois tongue and because that tribe deserves commemoration in Vermont.
The word has already been taken in New York for Canandaigua lake with modernized spelling apparently, and that lake is in the Iroquois country. That tribe so far as history shows was never in Vermont except for warfare and pillage. The most easterly of the Six Nations, the Mohawks, who were confessedly the leading tribe of the Iroquois, Sir William Johnson says "originally occupied the country westward from Albany to the German Flats, about 50 miles." They were not a New England tribe at all. Champlain, in his account of the discovery of Lake Champlain while mentioning the Iroquois on the west side of the lake and even having a fight with some of them near Crown Point, says he entered the lake and coast along Grand Isle "these parts are not inhabited by Indians in consequence of their wars," and he was told by his Indian guides that it was near what is now Ticonderoga river that they "were to go to meet their enemies"—that is, the Iroquois.

While the French held control of the lake it may safely be said no Iroquois except war parties could be found on either shore. What Indian settlements there were in northern Vermont were probably of the Abenaki, or Wabanaki, tribe, who, according to Sir William Johnson's table of all the Indian tribes, "came originally from New England." The enumeration of the Canada tribes in 1783 by M. De Joncaire (himself an adopted son of an Iroquois tribe) places them at Lake St. Francis and the river St. John; while Champlain's map of 160 years before shows the name on a line east of the rapids on Richelieu river, possibly the lake was meant for what is now called Lake Memphremagog.

It would seem more appropriate and geographically correct to take the word "Abenaki" for the Morrisville lake; nor need Vermont now seek to bring back New York names within her borders even those of ante-colonial times, when she can furnish as sweetly sounding ones of her own.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The second Hague conference is to meet June 15. The Interparliamentary union assembled at St. Louis in 1894 requested President Roosevelt to take the initiative in calling it, but after securing the assent of all the nations, having been obliged to await the peace between Japan and Russia to secure the latter's participation, the President yielded to the czar the honor of formally convoking the conference. All the nations are to be represented whereas at the first Hague conference only twenty-six were invited.

It is well to consider what we may and what we may not reasonably expect of this conference in the line of definite results. It must be remembered that the first Hague conference owes its fame to one achievement, the Hague court, and that in its primal purpose, the reduction of armaments, it failed. The coming conference will not found another Hague court nor is it likely to record definite progress toward litigation of armaments though the subject will very probably be discussed with an eye to the future. Those, therefore, who look to the Hague for the spectacular will do well to curb their expectations in advance.

It does not follow that the conference will be less important than that of 1899. If it did nothing more than pursue the limited, war-regulating programme proposed by Russia, great good would result. But other measures will doubtless receive attention, the most important of which is per-

haps the proposal that the Hague conference be made a permanent body with periodic meetings, a measure which has been urged by the Interparliamentary union, the Mohonk conference, and the recent National Arbitration and Peace Conference. It may seem a small thing for the Hague conference merely to resolve that it will meet once in three, five or seven years, but it would in effect establish an international congress, of one house to be sure and with only advisory powers but the possible nucleus of a future international legislature. The very agreement by all the nations to send delegates to periodic meetings for consideration of international problems, even in times of war, would rank high in history.

Then there is the question of a general arbitration treaty. Whatever may be the value of the existing forty-four special arbitration treaties, it cannot be denied that of the Hague conference could agree on a general treaty binding all nations to submit to arbitration all of certain classes of differences arising between any of them, a great step forward would be taken. Of course, such a treaty would be limited in scope, but it would remove as possible causes of war some classes of controversies.

If, in addition to necessary revision of the Hague convention, the conference acts on either of the above measures, it will merit the approbation of all friends of peace.

It is to be borne in mind in this connection that gratifying results have followed the holding of the first Hague conference in 1899. As we have already said the direct outcome was the establishing of the Hague court, which was formally declared open for business; The "Hague Fund" case, U. S. vs. Mexico, decided in favor of U. S.; The "Venezuela" case, Great Britain vs. Germany and Italy vs. Venezuela and France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, and the United States, decided in favor of the three first named powers; the "Japanese House Tax Case," Japan vs. Great Britain, France and Germany, decided adversely to Japan; the "Munster Case," Great Britain vs. France, neither party receiving its full claims.

It is interesting in this connection to note that arbitration treaties to the number of forty-four have been concluded between the nations, two and two, practically all of them stipulating that for five years all disputes not affecting "vital interests or national honor" shall be referred to the Hague court. Those between Denmark and the Netherlands and Denmark and Italy make no exceptions whatever. Of these treaties Great Britain is a party to 10, France 7, Germany 1, Italy 6, Austria 5, Russia 3, Spain 5, Norway 5, Sweden 5, Switzerland 7, Portugal 7, The Netherlands 4, Denmark 7, Belgium 7, Roumania 1, Peru 2, Colombia 1, Chile 2, the Argentine Republic 2. Eleven treaties to which the United States is a party failed in Washington, not for want of support of the principle, but because of a disagreement between the President and the Senate over the interpretation of a word.

Arbitration outside of the Hague court have been numerous, the term arbitration as used in this connection covering the work of mixed commissions. About fifty cases have been disposed of in this way, some of them of considerable significance. The two most prominent were the Alaskan boundary settlement and the North Sea case. The former settled a dispute of long standing between the United

States and Canada, while it is very probable that the latter narrowly averted war between Russia and Great Britain. The settlement of the Moroccan affair by the Algerian conference is also noteworthy.

RECENT DEATH.

Charles A. Eldridge, a Former Resident of This City Died in Colorado Springs.

Papers received from Colorado Springs tell of the recent death and burial of Charles A. Eldridge, of that place at the age of 75 years. Acute indigestion was the cause of death. Mr. Eldridge had lived in Colorado Springs for 28 years, but was a native of Vermont and for a time a resident of this city, where his wife for several years was soprano singer in the First Church. Mrs. Eldridge, who is the only survivor, also has the distinction of being the only woman delegate elected to a national republican convention in the United States, she being sent from Colorado to the convention in 1900 that nominated William McKinley.

Mr. Eldridge went to Colorado from Bridport in this State in 1879. He went into the sheep business and retired from business in 1891. Since that time he had devoted himself to church work and private philanthropy. He left a large estate. A large number of the most prominent and representative men of Colorado Springs attended the funeral.

George C. May of this city is a nephew of Mr. Eldridge, the latter being the last surviving member of Mr. May's mother's family. While living in this city Mr. Eldridge was in the grocery business being a member of the firm of Tompkins & Eldridge. Mr. Eldridge's sheep ranch in Colorado was one of the largest in the country.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN HORSE.

Air ships and motor cars may lead in time to the second disappearance of the horse, which once before became extinct in North and South America. Over three centuries ago, at the Spanish conquest, there was not to be found in the new world, so it has been practically proved, a single animal that answered to the horse. Horses, indeed, which the Spaniards brought with them to mount their cavalry were objects of great terror to the natives, who took them to be four-legged supernatural beings come purposely to aid the conquerors. Yet recent research by the Whitney mission has established beyond doubt that long before Columbus the Americas were overrun by horses from the mountains of Alaska to the plains of Patagonia.

In 1826 the chance discovery in New Jersey of an equine fossil of an unknown kind led to more methodical investigation of America, with the result that prehistoric horse bones have been found in California and Oregon; between the Gulf of Mexico and the Carolina in Texas, Florida, and the valleys of Mexico; in the basin of the Mississippi, and on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Horses, too, must have been numerous in this country previous to the appearance of man, as the bones of the extinct mammoth have been found in the same localities.

How is it, then, that the equine race, represented in America by kinds of fossil considerably more numerous than in Europe, came for a time to vanish from this country to reappear thousands of centuries later with the Spanish conquest? For but a century after Cortez, there were already in existence herds of wild horses in the regions of the Plata and the prairie of the far West.

By some this temporary extinction of the American horse has been attributed to the increasing gold and the encroachments of the glacial hemisphere. It is certain that the elephant and camel disappeared at the same time. Another explanation is that the horses succumbed to a malarial such as the "rinderpest" in South Africa. Again, it has been suggested that this exodus may possibly have been a species of the present-day Colombian vampire bat, which sucks the life-blood of its victims, and in the districts it infests prevents the horse being used as a beast of burden.—R. Holt Lomax in Harper's Weekly.

After a heavy meal, take a couple of Dean's Bile Beans, and you'll feel better. Each liver and bowels help they will need. Regulars bring easy, regular passages of the bowels.

WHOLESALE TRADE GOOD.

Retail Trade Affected by Unfavorable Weather Conditions.

Reports to Bradstreet's for the week show wholesale trade in groceries, provisions, fruits and berries good with collections in these lines fairly good. In general retail trade volume of business is fairly good considering weather conditions. Farmers are receiving good prices for produce and money received in that direction has had beneficial effect. Demand for building material still holds good. Labor generally is in good demand and manufacturing industries are well employed. Woolen mills note an increase in orders and the outlook in this direction is favorably commented upon. Owners of summer hotels and resorts are making preparations for the season which with suitable weather bids fair to be larger than the corresponding period of a year ago. One new granite company and a lumber company have incorporated partnerships. One grocery firm filed petition in bankruptcy and a clothing concern is trying to effect a settlement with creditors. Burlington mills are running full time, furniture dealers report an increase in volume of trade over the corresponding period of last year. Generally collections are fairly good, although some complaint is heard of slow pay.

At Rutland manufacturers report labor well employed and general retail trade fairly good, but more seasonable weather is looked for. Crops are late.

St. Albans reports normal conditions among manufacturing interests generally with large business at garment factory. Retail trade is quiet, but not as much so as common at this period owing to influence in markets of good prices received by farmers for produce.

St. Johnsbury notes labor fully employed with retail trade quiet and collections fairly good, but in some instances slow.

At Montpelier retail merchants report fair business and conditions generally compare favorably with the corresponding period of a year ago. But little planting has been done by farmers who are waiting for warmer weather.

Harre reports from granite dealers orders coming in well and the outlook for the future very good; all crops are late. The wool spinning shop at Brandon is employed full time and demand for clay products holds good. Fair amount of new building is being done.

Ladlow mills are fairly well employed, and an increase is noted in the demand for woolen goods. Not as much building is being done this year as last, but demand for material is considered good.

STATE LABOR CONVENTION.

Executive Committee Met and Arranged for Meeting in This City Aug. 13.

The executive committee of the Vermont State branch, American Federation of Labor, held a meeting at the Sherwood House, Saturday evening, the following members being present: President, James Gricebank of Barre; first vice-president, James Bracy of Northfield; third vice-president, Samuel Haffmire of Rutland; fourth vice-president, E. M. Minard of Montpelier; secretary, James Mutch of Barre; treasurer, Nelson A. Malmgren of Rutland and State organizer, Philip J. Haywood of Rutland. Alex. Gricebank of Barre, chairman of the legislative committee was also present. There was a general discussion of the weekly payment bill and it was announced that the committee will take a strenuous stand for the thorough enforcement of that measure.

The sixth annual convention of the Vermont State branch, American Federation of Labor, will be held in Burlington, beginning Tuesday, August 13. All unions having matters which they wish to bring before the convention for action by the State branch, should have them placed in written form, and delegates having resolutions, laws, or other business should also present in writing at as early an hour as possible, so they may be referred to the committee and reported upon without loss of time.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND VISITORS.

One of the "Show Places" of Niagara Falls—A Factory That Is Unique among the Industrial Establishments of the World—Why It Draws the Crowds.

The spectacle of a hundred thousand persons passing through a factory every year "to see the wheels go round" is something so unusual in this country as to call for more than passing notice. This is the number that annually passes through the beautiful factory known as "The Home of Shredded Wheat" at Niagara Falls. The question naturally arises, "What is there so unusual about this factory that it should attract such crowds, even drawing them away from the scenic splendors of the cataract itself?" Surely the ordinary factory does not throw open its doors to the public. It does not care to have its methods of manufacture inspected by curious throngs.

Right here is the secret of the drawing power of this wonderful establishment. There are factories and factories. But the Shredded Wheat factory is unique. There is nothing like it in this country or any other country. It is the dream of a "dreamer," fully carried out. This "dreamer" who invented Shredded Wheat, Bassett, said he would build the cleanest, finest, most hygienic factory in the world, and he succeeded in making good his promise. In this plant are realized the most advanced twentieth century factory ideals.

This is what draws the pilgrims from all lands. It has been visited by men and women of every race, of every clime, of every station in life, from most distinguished royal families. The building is located on Buffalo Avenue, in the heart of the best residential district of Niagara Falls, far away from the smoke and dirt of factories and railroads. Its ornate and dignified architecture gives it the appearance of a fine institution of learning rather than a factory. Thirteen thousand panes of glass let in the sunlight which floods every nook and corner with its cleansing rays. The machinery itself is a marvel of ingenuity, while the "wellfare work" which is carried on for the benefit of employees excites the amazement and admiration of visitors. The lavatories, which are so clean and well kept, and the for employees alone over two hundred thousand dollars. The rest rooms, reading rooms and assembly rooms provided for employees are models of cleanliness and comfort and are also objects of interest and commendation.

In this beautiful "Palace of Light" are made every day in the year a million and a quarter of Shredded Wheat biscuits which find their way to all quarters of the habitable globe. Visitors to Niagara Falls should not fail to see this unique establishment, where they will be surprised at the facilities provided for their comfort and entertainment.

A THREE-BILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY.

In the spirit of Speaker Reed of sixteen or seventeen years ago, we can say that the United States of to-day is a two billion-dollar country. The \$2,000,000,000 worth of the United States in 1891, at the beginning of Speaker Reed's first Congress, has expanded to \$18,000,000,000 at the close of the latest Congress of Speaker Cannon. The \$1,444,000,000 of savings-banks deposits of that year have increased to \$2,980,000,000 in the present year. The earnings of the banks of the country in 1899, which were \$2,000,000,000, had increased to \$18,000,000,000 in 1906, and will be up to or beyond \$15,000,000,000 for the calendar year 1907. We could, indeed, on the "Tom" Reed scale, call the United States of 1907 a three-billion-dollar country. But this would not alter the fact that the doubling of the government's expenditures in the fiscal year 1907 over unprecedentedly high level of 1905 shows an incalculable degree of carelessness and extravagance. It is true that the Spanish war of 1898, with the acquisitions of remote territory which it brought, has compelled us to increase our army as well as our navy to an extent not dreamed of ten years ago. The Philippines have thrown us into the whirlpool of Asiatic politics. We have become a world power in 1907 to a degree which no republican or democratic leader looked for at the time of McKinley's inauguration in 1897.—Leslie's Weekly.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Unaccounted ages ago, while the Egyptian sphinx was young and tender, there came a season much like this one. The day before yesterday a warm, with a promise of warmer days to come, the sphinx changed her garments and put on lighter ones.

Within a few minutes the weather became as degrees colder.

The sphinx sneezed with great violence, and her nose dropped off.

Perfected with astonishment, she remained motionless for some time.

And has remained there ever since.—Chicago Tribune.

LIKENESS ON THE CENTS.

An Exception to the Rule Against Portraits on American Coins.

Coins of most of the nations bear upon them the face of their rulers. In the United States each coin has an emblem of liberty, says the New York Sun. The first coins struck after the formation of the federal union bore the face of George Washington. General Washington disapproved of the custom and it was dropped. It has never been revived. Portraits of prominent Americans appear upon postage stamps and paper money, but never on coins. And it has been the custom to use no portraits of living men even on the currency and the stamps.

In England, as soon as King Edward succeeded Queen Victoria, the queen's face was way to that of Edward on all the coins and stamps in the British empire. The accession of a new ruler in most monarchies means an instant change in the designs of the coin.

But there is an exception to the rule of no portraits on American coins. The emblem of liberty on the one cent coin is the goddess in an American Indian headdress but the face shows no characteristics of the North American aborigine. It is the face of a little girl, Sarah Longenecker Keen, upon whose head was placed the feathered ornament of a Sioux Indian. Her father was an engraver and he placed his daughter's head on the coin. Sarah Longenecker Keen died in Philadelphia not long ago, after having served thirty-five years as the secretary of her city's branch of the Methodist women's foreign missionary society.

CLUBBING LIST.

The Free Press and Other Periodicals at Low Rates to One Address.

The Weekly FREE PRESS can be obtained in combination with other leading periodicals at low rates. To prevent unnecessary correspondence, we will send after the subscription has begun notice of a change of address, or anything concerning the receipt of the other periodicals, should be sent directly to the office of that periodical. The Weekly FREE PRESS and any one of the following periodicals will be sent to any one address for one year at the prices annexed:

American Boy Cultivator.....	210
American Boy.....	210
The Critic.....	210
Caedonia (St. Johnsbury).....	210
Century Magazine.....	475
Chicago Leader.....	125
Cosmopolitan.....	125
Everywhere.....	125
Forum.....	250
Farmer and Fireside.....	125
"American Ill. Magazine, Leslie's Magazine".....	125
Harper's Bazaar.....	125
Good Housekeeping.....	125
Harper's Weekly.....	425
Harper's Round Table.....	125
Leslie's Weekly.....	125
Literary Digest (new).....	250
Ladies' World.....	125
McClure's Magazine.....	125
Mirror and Farmer.....	125
Munsey's Magazine.....	125
National Magazine.....	125
New York Times.....	125
New York Tribune.....	125
New York World.....	125
New England Farmer.....	125
Photographic Times.....	125
Review of Reviews.....	125
Rural New Yorker.....	125
Scientific American.....	125
Saint Nicholas.....	125
Table Talk.....	125
Vermont.....	125
Woman's Home Companion.....	125
Country Life in America.....	125
World's Work.....	125

Our clubbing list includes all papers and magazines published. Only those most frequently asked for are printed in our list, but others may be had on application.

Subscribers may have more than one paper from this clubbing list. Always send a stamp for reply when asking about rates, as we will send you a profit in order to accommodate our subscribers.

GREAT VALUE OFFERINGS IN MEN'S CLOTHES

We are calling the transaction a "Bust Lot" Sale of Men's Suits because we have included in it a large number of lots in which the sizes are busted. The prices in some cases are more than double the sale price. The great majority of the lots are from our spring purchases of the lighter weights but owing to the cold and unpleasant season we have included all the odd suits from last fall. These are put in this sale because we have a great many calls these days for clothes heavier than the usual spring weights.

Sizes in all these Bust Lots will run from 32 to 46 and 48 breast measure. Boys and small men can be fitted as well as large men. The lots of Black we offer now should come in handy for Graduation Suits. We are sure those who see them will appreciate the saving.	Bust Lot F. Men's Thibet Soft Clay Twills and Cheviot Black Suits. 2 were\$14.50 2 "14.00 2 "13.50 2 "13.00 3 "12.75 2 "12.50 6 "12.00 6 "11.50 6 "11.00 6 "10.50 6 "10.00 8 "9.50 Your choice now from the whole lot of fifty-three suits. \$7.25	Bust Lot B. Men's Fancy Worsteds, Cassimere, and Blue Serge Suits. 4 were\$22.00 5 "20.00 12 "18.00 5 "17.00 8 "16.50 1 "16.00 86 "15.00 17 "13.50 8 "13.00 1 "12.50 2 "12.00 4 "11.25 Your choice now out of one hundred and fifty-three suits. \$9.62	Bust Lot I Men's English Thibet, and Soft Finished Worsteds Black Suits. 2 were\$33.00 2 "26.00 8 "25.00 2 "24.00 5 "22.50 18 "22.00 24 "20.00 2 "18.50 12 "18.00 4 "17.50 2 "17.00 5 "16.50 Your choice now out of sixty-six suits. A wonderful bargain. \$12.00	Bust Lot C. Men's Fancy Worsteds, Cheviot and Blue Serge Suits. 13 were\$15.00 20 "16.50 5 "17.00 11 "18.00 4 "18.50 2 "19.00 33 "20.00 16 "22.00 6 "22.50 4 "23.00 22 "25.00 2 "35.00 Your choice now out of one hundred and twenty-eight suits. \$12.00	Bust Lot H. Men's Fine Thibet and Blind Twilled Cheviot Black Suits. 2 were\$22.00 2 "20.00 2 "18.50 5 "18.00 2 "17.00 5 "16.50 3 "15.50 32 "15.00 3 "13.50 2 "13.00 7 "12.00 3 "11.50 Your choice now out of sixty-eight suits, as good as anyone needs. \$9.62	Don't ask to have these goods charged to your account, even if you've always had one with us. A Bargain like this means only one thing and that's CASH across the counter when you trade. You know we sell good Clothes. Take advantage of this opportunity. It will not occur again.
--	--	---	---	---	--	---

Don't let anybody persuade you to buy clothes without first looking through our "Bust Lot" Sale. The prices look even more favorable when you see them on the clothes than they do in this ad. In any case, wherever your ideas of Fit, Style and Price fall you cannot fail to secure a bargain.

PEASE'S, CITY HALL SQUARE, SOUTH.